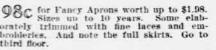
The Palais Royal.



Tomorrow is Saturday—"Mothers' Day." Mothers with children up to 14 years are promised the best bargains they have read of or heard of in a year-in many years. Never mind the reason, learn of the facts:

One of the Dresses at \$1.98 is pictured to the left hand. Others are here, of All-wool Cashmere, Serge and Novelty Cloths, trimmed with velvet, ribbon, lace, braid and buttons. Sizes 6 to 14 years, \$1.98 for choice. The Dresses at 59c, one illustrated, are here in novelty cloths and all-wool flannel, trimmed with braids and buttons. Sizes 1 to 6 years, 50c for choice. Rare bargains because they are not cheap dresses. Superior in materials, superior in styles, superior in finish, superior in fit. Superior dresses at prices of the inferior.



49¢ for 75¢ quality Flannelette Night Gowns in dainty pink and blue stripes. Made up in empire and yoke ef-fects. Some have braid trimming. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

DSC for Children's Large Poke Bonnets worth up to \$2.25. Some of faille, some of bengaline silk, with full puffed crown. Some are fur trimmed; all have lace ruche.

Lundborg's Talcum Powder, 9c

Unbreakable Dressing Combs. 19c

Park & Tilford's Bay Rum,

Dr. Bell's Hair Food,

New Books.

85c for "Lazarre".... "Eternal City" In the Palace of the King".

17c for 25c Bottles Fragrant "Frostilla."

No more rough skin—if you use "Frostilla." You may laugh at winter's winds—if you use "Frostilla." 17c instead of 25c tomorrow—for "Frostilla." For other Saturday "Specials" carefully read list

	Crown Levender Salts, * 25c bottles	19c	Parme Violet Soap, 10c cakes
	Fassett's Roses and Glycerine, 19c tubes	12c	Ricksecker's Skin Soap, 14c cakes
	"Borine," antiseptic, 75c bottles	49c	Kirk's Juvenile Soap,
	"White House Violets," 50c ounce	40c	Kent's Tooth Brushes, 25c value
-			. —————————————————————————————————————

Finally Reduced.

Silk Waists like the picture for only \$2.98. All Waists, Skirts, Suits and Wraps at finally reduced prices. Furs at 20 per cent discount.

\$5 to \$8 Taffeta Silk Waists; reduced \$2.98

\$2.68 to \$3.25 French Flannel and Al- \$1.98

\$1 All-wool Flannel Waists; black and 79c olors.....



More Reductions.

Entire stock of Sacques, Long and Short Kimonas, Wrappers, Bath Robes and Tea Gowns, at greatly reduced prices.

\$10 French Flannel and Silk Kimonas, \$7.98

\$5 Ripple Eiderdown Bath Robes; re- \$3.69

\$1.50 Wrappers, in French flannel ef \$1.24

\$1 Flannelette Wrappers for 79c. Long 69c

Underwear and Hosiery Finally Reduced.

The Cotton Underwear-last of the 1901 stock-is on tables in room adjoining elevator, at 67c for \$1 garments and proportionate reductions for others.... The Warm Underwear on tables near G street entrance includes Union Suits, Tights. Vest and Pants, 19c to 89c for garments worth up to \$2.00.... The Hosiery, also on tables, include Men's Socks worth 35c for 18c; Ladies' 25c Hose at 14c, and 35c to 50c Hose at 25c.

Ribbons and Bows.

Tomorrow's "Special" is 50c for the "Florodora" Ribbon Bow. Any of the new bows made

13C sand for 19c quality and 19c for 25c quality Fancy Ribbons, 3½ and 4½ inches wide. The lesser prices are only one feature — the greater than usual variety of new styles and shades make this offering one that will be most heartily

Silverware.

Rogers famous ware at special

6	Desset	rt Spoons	for	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	49 59 69	e e
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Manicure Parlor.

Expert Manicure-no apprentices here. Balcony Parlor, over Bureau of Information, 11th street side.

Last of the holiday stock at

| 25c | Handkerchiefs | 9c | 35c | Handkerchiefs | 25c | 50c | Handkerchiefs | 35c |

Handkerchiefs.

Left over from the holiday

\$1.50 Gloves, \$1.29.

Royal" Glace Kid Gloves, with pique stitching.

for Ladies' \$1 quality Kid Gloves—the best bargains of the many good bargains associated with the Palais Royal Glove Department. 59c for \$1 quality and \$1.50 style.

And \$1.50 shades—all the new modes, black and white.

Tomorrow's special price for the "Palais

 50c Brussels Rugs for.
 29c

 \$1 Oak Screens, filled.
 59c

 \$2.50 Oak Rockers for.
 \$1.59

 \$10 Upholstered Box Couches.
 \$7.98

The Palais Royal,

A. Lisner.....G Street.

************************ THE ELECTRON.

Existence of Infinitesimally Small Particles Now Assumed.

From the Philadelphia Record. Since the discovery of the X-rays and those even more mysterious solid penetrating radiations given off by uranium physicists have been compelled to modify their teachings as to the elementary make-up of the world. The most apparent inconsistency was in the assumed primary character of the chemical atoms. Many new and carefully measured phenomena could only be explained on the assumption of very much smaller primary bodies, charged with electric energy. While infinitely minute, the electron, the new unit, has been approximately measured. Heretofore, it has been chiefly in astronomy that the mind has been dazed by an attempt to comprehend the magnitudes of the solar system. The statement that recently photographed changes in certain stars probably occurred twelve or fifteen years ago seems incredible. Not less wonderful, however, is the conception of the modern physicist as regards the size of the elementary particles which go to make up man and the universe. Bacteria are popularly regarded as the most minute of objects, though they, of course, in the nature of things, must have definite gross physical organisms. The new unit of the physicist, the electron, however, is as small compared with the smallest bacillus as a acillus is to the mass of the whole earth. With the assistance of the electron, howphysical and mechanical phenomena, 'ncluding electric conduction through metals, optical phenomena, gravitation, the composition of the elements and even electricity itself, which is today as obscure a force as it was in the days when the voltaic pile and

MORE BUFFALOES IN CANADA.

known electrical science.

The Herds Are Increasing, Although Threatened With Extinction

Quebec Correspondence New York Sun. The buffaloes are increasing in such proportions in Canada that they promise in the course of a few years to become again fairly abundant. Some time ago they threatened to become extinct. The herd of woods buffaloes in the Peace river district has trebled in size under the protection afforded it by the northwest mounted police. Five years ago it was estimated that there were not more than eighty buffaloes in he

herd; now there are 400. In appearance there is little difference between the woods buffalo and the plains buffalo. The former is merely a larger, richer-coated animal. It differs materially, however, in its habits from the subspecies which inhabited the plains, and which has undoubtedly passed away, except for the presence of a few animals in captivity and in the Yellowstone National Park. This species preferred the plain and traveled hundreds of miles in its annual migrations,

THE SATURDAY STAR

while the Canadian buffalo shuns the prairie and migrates but little.

Indian Babies. The present generation of full-blooded

Indian babies is interesting from many points of view. In the first place, there is no doubt that in a few years now there will be no more full-blooded Indians born, as men and women of pure Indian blood are rapidly marrying either white persons or Indians whose blood is largely mixed with that of the whites. Then, too, these little copper-brown babies are something of an anachronism, for many of them preserve, to a great extent, the bringing up and training known to their fathers, and at the age of thirteen or fourteen find themselves well versed in the charms and incantations of the medicine men and expert in the use of the scalping knife, but with a lamentable lack of subjects upon whom to practice their skill. Moreover, these pure-blooded children inherit, in many cases, large sums from the sale of lands to the government, that many of them have more suitors than Penelope. It is only on the reservations of the far southwest that the curious little Indian bables are to be found. There are now among the twenty tribes only 3,000 full-blooded Indian children. In these same tribes there are more than 20,000 children through whose veins courses a strain of white blood. They are healthy, fat youngsters, and, despite their rough usage, grow up to be strong men and women.

The Empress of Japan.

From the London Chronicle. In the matter of the emancipation of Japanese women it is not generally known the electrification of amber constituted all that the lady who has done more than anybody else for her sex in the land of the chrysanthemum is the present Japanese empress. Her influence has been exerted in small things as in large. She has entirely revolutionized the education of girls, and the cornerstone will be put on the system early next year by the opening of a univer-sity for women in Tokio. It was she who, in the early seventles, by her example put an end to the old custom of married women blackening their teeth. From the western point of view the least commendable inno-vation for which her majesty has been responsible is the introduction of European dress in place of the faultless costume of Japan. Still, there is even a reason for this, the contention being that a Japanese lady is treated more respectfully by her husband when she is in European dress than when retaining her national costume.

For Lighthouses and Fog Signals.

A bill providing for a large number of ighthouse and fog signal stations in laska was yesterday reported to the Senate from the committee on commerce, and also the following bills providing the same mprovements in other sections of the United States: A storm-warning station for South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; a lighthouse and fog signal station for Serniahmoo harbor, Washington; a lightship for Southeast Shoal, Lake Erie; a light station for Cape Blanco, Oregon; a fog signal, for Battery Point, Washington; a lighthouse and fog signal station for Burrows Island, Washington.

STREETS AND NUMBERS.

Furniture.

A Chicago Man Evokes a System He

Would Like to See Adopted. From the Chicago Tribune.

Here is a task for the council committee on street nomenclature. It is a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme for the renumbering and partial renaming of Chicago streets, devised by Edward B. Brennan and introduced by Alderman Byrne at the meeting of the city council, where it was sent to the street naming committee. Its most important effect will be to get the committee to work, which will break a record of ten years.

In brief, the "ordinance" provides that all long north and south streets shall be called courts, all long east and west streets shall be called streets, and all short east and west streets shall be called places. Diagonal streets shall be called roads. Madison street shall be made a base line for the north and south streets, and State street for the east and west streets. There shall be 100 numbers to a block, but not more than 1,000 to the mile.

The beauty of the plan, as fully explained,

lies in the fact that one can tell by a glance just where a street number can be found, and just how many miles away from the center of the city it is. That is, one can tell providing one knows the system. In the event of the council passing the ordinance it might be necessary for night schools to be opened for the instruction of the general public.

The working of the system is explained by examples. On the North Side "No. 1000" would be at Chicago avenue, "No. 2000" at North avenue, "No. 3000" at Fullerton avenue and "No. 4000" at Belmont avenue. Now, being given the number "3412 North Clark avenue" or simply "2413 Clarks. Clark avenue," or simply "3412 Clark avenue," the citizen, having been properly instructed, and referring to his map, would

discover:

That the first figure, "3," shows the place to be three miles from Madison street.

The second figure, "4," shows that it is four blocks from Fullerton avenue.

That the other figures, "12," indicate the position of the house in the block.

A Question of Education From the Philadelphia North American.

Mexico has had the courage to settle for nerself by definite action a question in education which some older nations are still debating timorously. She has thrown Latin out of her foremost preparatory school for young men seeking professional careers and substituted a thorough course in English.
The change will be condemned by the protagonists of the classical idea in education
and by those who believe that a knowledge and by those who believe that a knowledge of dead languages is an indispensable prerequisite to thorough acquaintance with the
structure of modern forms of speech, and it
will be applauded with equal fervor by the
advocates of "practical" education. Adherence to one side or the other in this
perpetual controversy is determined by a
definition, and the real question at issue is:
"What is education?" The Mexican department of public instruction evidently has decided to its own satisfaction that education
is the possession of knowledge most useful

Mr. Garcia Merou, Argentine minister in

"I have the honor to communicate to your excellency that the minister of Chile

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF

THE COUNTRY.

Report of the Geological Survey-The United States First Among the

its maximum output of 20,564,238 long tons, or 75 per cent of the total for the United States. The Mesabi range in Minnesota alone produced 8,158,450 long tons, or 30 per cent of the total domestic product.

The total value at the mines of the 27,533,161 long tons produced in 1900 was \$66,590,504, as compared with \$34,999,077 in 1899, a gain of 90.26 per cent.

The report shows that pig iron production in 1900 increased 1.24 per cent in tonnage and over 6 per cent in value over the record-breaking year 1899. The total steel production was a decrease of over 450,000 long

In 1899 the production of coal in the United States exceeded for the first time that of Great Britain; in 1900 the lead over ing the United States firmly in the first to this the most interesting feature of the production of 1900 was the marked increase in value compared with the increase in tonnage. The production in 1900 was 269,881,-827 short tons, valued at \$306,891,364, the in-

in value.

The strike in the anthracite region cut

only a little over 3 per cent of the total product, and the imports were still smaller. Fully 95 per cent of the total coke production in 1900 of 20,533,348 short tons, an increase of 864,779 tons over 1899, was taken from the Appalachian fields, which embrace the great coking regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Virginia and Tennessee. The average value per short ton of coke at the ovens in 1899 was \$1.76; in 1990 it was \$2.21

all records, a large increase being especially noted in West Virginia, California, Ohlo, Indiana and Texas. The Texas develop-ment was chiefly in 1901. Over 91 per cent of the total production came from the Appalachian and Lima-Indlana fields.

Naval Orders.

at Charleston, S. C. Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington,

Hospital. Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton, from the

Acting Warrant Machinist C. C. Holland, from the Franklin to the Rainbow. Lieut. P. N. Olmsted and Naval Cadet r. R. Kurtz, from the Brooklyn to the

Chaplain F. Thompson and Ensign W. B. Tardy, from the Brooklyn to the Solace. Naval Cadets W. H. Allan, J. C. Fremont and F. McCammon, from the Brooklyn to

Brooklyn to the Helena. Naval Cadets J. W. Schoenfeld and R. F. Menner, from the Kentucky to the Monad-nock and Yorktown, respectively. Naval Cadets F. R. Naile and W. N. Jeffers, from the Kentucky to the Monterey and Helena, respectively. Ensign E. T. Constein, from the York-

town to the Brooklyn.
Lieut. N. Mansfield, from the New Orleans to the Leyte. Ensign E. Woods, from the Monterey to Ensign C. P. Nelson and First Lieut. H. D. F. Long, M. C., from the Helena to the Solace and the Island of Guam, respec-

Ensign E. W. McIntyre, from the Helena Ensign L. R. Sargent, from the Leyte to

the New Orleans. Second Lieut. F. C. Lander, from the Wilmington to the Island of Guam. Commander T. H. Stevens, from the Ma-nila and invalided to the Mare Island Hos-

to the Island of Guam.

Assistant Boatswain J. Clancy, from the Manila to the Wompatuck.

Acting Boatswain G. Sabelstrom, from

stellation to the Potomac Boatswain J. S. Croghan, from the Trion to the Constellation.

on board the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong to the Topeka, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Braisted, who is ordered to the New York Hospital. Acting Warrant Machinists R. Iverson

Medical Inspector W. A. McClurg has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to his home to stand in readiness Medical Inspector J. R. Waggener to the

Constellation.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce Carpenter W. P. Harding from the Mare Island and to duty in the construction and repair department of the Mare Island navy

which was scheduled to take place yesterday under the supervision of the army board on ordnance and fortification was postponed on ordnance and fortification was postponed on account of bad weather—a heavy snow storm setting in and precluding a trial under favorable circumstances and also an opportunity to take satisfactory photographs—a very necessary adjunct to the trial. Col. Randolph, chief of artillery, and several other members of the board returned to Washington, and the test has been postponed bunth more favorable weather.

The battle ship Illinois, which is now having her bottom painted and scraped in the new dock at the New Orleans naval sta-

tion, will come out of dock either tomorrow or Sunday, and will then proceed to either Pensacola or Havana to coal. She will then, it is said, join the North Atlantic squadron for a short time, before coming north to make ready to convey Rear Admiral Crowninshield, whose flagship she will be, to the European station.

Washington, has just received the following cablegram from Alcorta, minister of foreign

Reducing Surplus Shoes By Sacrificing Profits.

Another big lot of splendidly serviceable and up-to-date HAHN Shoes go at decidedly cut rates tomorrow-just because we have too many of them. Here's another rare opportunity for shoe-buyers—one that they will not let slip if money saved is a consideration,

These Prices for Saturday Only:

SURPLUS SPECIALS FOR LADIES.

Women's \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Boots. Elegantly and stylishly made, finest grade velour calf, guaranteed enamel and reliable patent leather dress, street and storm boots. Tomorrow only.....

Guaranteed Patent Vici Kid Fine hand-made Laced Boots, with best kid tops. 2 beautiful \$3.50 styles. The patent pleather guaranteed to outwear first sole. Tomorrow only.....

FOR CHILDREN.

Girls' best guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid and Box Calf Shoes and Boys' fine Enamels \$1.85

\$2.50 Hand-made Boots

of Velour Calf, fine kid or patent leather, with close or extension-edge soles.

\$2.00 Women's Shoes of good wearing kid or box calf, with single or dou-ble soles—in laced or button. \$1.37

Warm-lined Slippers.

MEN'S SHOES.

Finest made \$5.00 Shoes at.....

All our Young Men's Nobby "Double Sole Enamel And "Cross-stitched" Sole Enamel And Box Calf Shoes. Tomorrow only.....

\$2.37 Tomorrow Only Hand-made \$3 patent leather, enamel and velvet calf laced, button and Klon-dike Bluchers.

\$ 1 .65 Tomorrow Men's triple-sole, service-able and weather-proof, box calf and sterling calf shoes. Usual \$2 kinds.

Tomorrow \$ 1 -37 Only, Boys' and Girls' splendid-wearing Box calf, vici kid and Casco calf shoes, that are good \$2 values.

Boys' and Girls'

Tomorrow only.....

Tomorrow 65°.

REFERRED TO THE SECRETARY.

harges Against Surveyor General Perrault of Idaho.

Charges of persistent and flagrant violaion of the civil service law have been preferred against Joseph Perrault, surveyor general of Idaho, by the civil service commission and referred to the Secretary of the Interior. Perrault's term of office expires January 12, and it is thought possible the Secretary may not remove him on that account. In case that action is taken, however, it is believed Mr. Hitchcock will recommend that Perrault be not reap-

Perrault's case came before the commis-Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington, sion on complaint from one of the survey-from from the Columbia to the New York or's subordinates. He was appointed Nor 1 1897. Almost clerks on the ground that there was no work for them to do, and appointed, with only a day's interval, "emergency" clerks, not taken from the lists of eligibles. When this action reached the ears of the commis sioner of the general land office Perrault was ordered to reinstate the clerks, which the surveyor did, only to suspend them im-mediately on charges. One of the clerks subsequently entered action in the Court of Claims, through Attorneys Andrews & Andrews of this city, for his salary in full for the entire period of his suspension from duty. The court heard the case, granted the petition of the applicant, Lellman, and rendered its decision in such general terms as probably to cover all other similar cases n Perrault's office. On that showing the commission recommended that Perrault be removed. The matter lapsed, and is now revived through charges that Perrault has removed another employe for partisan pur-

SPOONER DEFENDS PAYNE.

The Nomination Unanimously Con-The confirmation of Mr. Shaw by the Senate yesterday afternoon was accomplished without comment, but there was some controversy over the action of the

committee on post offices in reporting Mr. Payne's nomination without going through the formality of a meeting. Senator Rawlins stated that he had de sired to appear before the committee for the purpose of requesting that an inquiry be instituted into the charge that Mr. Payne had been interested in the efforts to secure leases for the purpose of prospect-

in Utah, having been president of the Florence Mining Company. In this connection extracts from the letters presented to the Senate by Mr. Rawlins Wednesday Senator Spooner, as a representative of Mr. Payne's own state, replied to this Mr. Payne's own state, replied to this statement by reading a letter addressed to himself by Mr. Payne and dated several weeks back, in which Mr. Payne said that his connection with the Florence company had terminated two years ago, and that at present he had no interest, direct or indi-

rect, immediate or remote, in that corpora-Mr. Rawlins thereupon said that the ex-planation was satisfactory, and after some further criticism of the committee for the manner in which the report was made, namely, by an informal canvass, the nomination was unanimously confirmed. Sen-ator Mason defended the action of the committee as in harmony with numerous precedents, and also spoke eulogistically of

ney at New York; W. Wickham Smith, attorney for the Merchants' Association of New York, and S. C. Mead, secretary of the association, had a conference with the Attorney General yesterday, and later with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the alleged customs frauds in connection with the importation of Japanese silks at New York. Mr. Smith will receive his commission from Attorney General Knox as spec-ial assistant United States attorney at New

York to assist General Burnett in the pros-ecution of any parties believed to be guilty

of fraud in this connection, and it is ex-pected that work on the case will begin

To Redeem Silver in Gold.

The coinage committee of the House has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Reperesentative Hill of Connecticut, providing for the redeemability of silver dollars in gold. The vote in the committee was on party lines, the democrats opposing the bill and protesting against alleged un-

Railway Charges on the lathmus. The committee on interoceanic canals has uthorized Senator Morgan, as chairman of that committee, to appoint two subcom mittees of five members each to make the inquiry concerning combinations between the railroads to control railroad charges on the Isthmus of Panama. Senator Morgan expressed the opinion that it would be necessary that a subcommittee should visit New York, and as he felt that expedition was necessary, he asked for a committee for that purpose, as well as for one to sit in this city. The subcommittees have not yet been named.

GALLERIES OF FLORENCE.

Uffizi one can walk several miles between walls that are covered with priceless gems and under cellings that are frescoed by the most famous masters of the brush. It has always been a disputed question whether a and advocates of the affirmative can find abundant evidence here. When a stranger between their families enters the Uffizi gallery and climbs the long them to marry. "The stairways to the top of the building he does not realize the task which lies before him, but after a while, when his legs begin to and his memory has become overloaded so for a week, he inquires the way out. The attendant tells him there is no exit except at the place he entered and that he must return by the route he came, which is a mile or two long, or he must keep on go-ing until he reaches the entrance to the Pitti gallery, which is situated somewhere

It crosses the river, penetrates monasteries, churches, business blocks and private houses, and the entire distance is lined with portraits of the Medici family and other prominent characters in Italian history. There is a string of popes about half a mile long. There is no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Florence, but some good Samaritan has placed benches along this terrail and placed benches along this tunnel, where tired people can sit down and wish they had never come, and wonder how much farther they will have to walk before they can get out of the scrape. You have lost your interest in pictures long ago. It is no onger the study of art that engages your I suppose people have died from exhaustic their names are included in the long list of martyrs identified with this city, but or martyrs identified with this city, but the authorities have been careful not to let the facts leak out. The guide book tells you that this long passage was sug-gested by a similar arrangement in the palace of Priam, King of Troy, and was adopted so that the inhabitants of either place could escape through the other when it became necessary, as it often did.

ARTIFICIAL FROST.

This is the Latest in Growing Flowers Faster Than Nature. From the New York Herald.

experiments with ether are designed to ac-

If a phial of ether is placed under a lilac,

They will blossom much sooner than They will blossom much sooner than those forced in the ordinary manner. Prof. Johannsen of the Danish school of agriculture obtained during the first fortnight of September blossoms from lilacs which he had etherized in August, and similar excellent results have been obtained by Prof. Franz Ledien, director of the botanical garden in Dresden, and by Herr Seyderhelm, a well-known horticulturing of Hemburg.

cently returned to this country from service at Havana, Cuba, arrived at Fort Sill,

SHAKESPEARE AND VENICE.

Plots of Some Plays Suggested by Monk's Writings. William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald

Shakespeare got the material for his plays of Italian life, including "The Merchant of Venice," from an old volume of tales written by a monk in the fifteenth century or thereabouts. For a long time it was a mystery, but the discovery some years ago of copy of this neglected and forgotten author disclosed a striking similarity to four or five of Shakespeare's plots. All the tales are more or less founded upon historical facts, like that of Hamlet. Romeo and person can get too much of a good thing Juliet, for example, actually lived and died in the manner described, because a feud them to marry. "The Comedy of Errors is based upon incidents of actual occurrence, while Shylock was a notorious money lender, whose house in Venice is still point ed out to tourists. It stands in the old market place, near the Rialto, where there is a tribune from which was proclaimed the edicts and the announcements of the govern-

ment, and opposite is the oldest church in Venice, which is said to have been built as early as the year 520. Back of it is the famous Rialto bridge. which has a conspicuous part in Venetian history, as well as romance. It was built in 1558. The Ponte di Rialto, as they call it in Italian, is a marble arch of seventyfour feet, with a radius of thirty-two feet, esting upon 12,000 piles. It is the main highway across the Grand Canal, and nearly every man of business crosses it at least once during the day. The bridge itself is given up to the jewelers, whose shops line each side of the pathway, but the plazza at one end is the fish, fruit and vegetable market, and at the other is a sort of mercantile, stock and produce exchange. It is the center of Venetian business activity, and when Shakespeare makes Shylock say, "In

THE ADIRONDACK PORCUPINE.

the Rialto you have rated me," he means that his credit or liabilities had been quoted

it is an Interesting but Not a Lovely

From the New York Sun. A fretful porcupine, as found in the Adirondack region, is an interesting though unlovely beast. It is shaped like a meal sack, and while always hungry, has never been known to be thin. It has a monkey face and a split lip, which discloses yellow, scimitar-shaped teeth, of formidable size. Its tail is its weapon of offense. It used to be said that the porcupine when attacked rolled itself into a ball and remained passive, while its assailant bunched in its quills. Owners of dogs found that this could not be the case, for after encountering a porcupine the dog was about as apt to have quills in its chest or legs as in ts mouth. For want of a better explana

tion the theory was broached that the por-cupines shot their quills, and this is still a As a matter of fact, the porcupine fights with its tail, using it as a man would a club. The tail is heavy and muscular and covered with quills, and the porcupine wields it with such effect that it can drive quills into a hickory ax handle, to say nothing of burying them out of sight in the soft flesh of a dog's nose. When a porcupine turns tail it is a signal for the beginning of hostlitties, and not an indication of defeat. If possible, the animal conceals its head under a rock, or fallen tree, peering over its shoulder meanwhile with its black, beady eyes focused on its enemy. The moment the enemy comes within range, smack! goes the tail and the unfortunate assailant, which, if unsophisticated, is apt to think it has found a soft mark, receives a regular bird shot load of quills.

Seme animals have sense enough not to investigate a porcupine after this, but a gritty dog is apt to take offense at its reception and to start in to chew holes in every attack is met by the quick, lateral movements of the porcupine's tall, and even if the dog does get a good hold of the beast, the porcupine is so powerful and heavy that the dog cannot easily dislodge it or succeed in breaking its spinal column. Wolves, lynkes and panthers are said to eat porcupines, catching the animal un-awares and turning it over on its back by a dexterous sweep of the paw, and after-ward eating it out of its protective armor,

as the porcupine has no quills underneath

With the extension of the parole system in the treatment of delinquent children there has opened a new and growing field for women's activities and one to which their natural sympathies and instincts most fittingly call them. The increasing adoption of the parole system is in harmony with the advance of modern penology, which forbids the commitment of any child to ex-posure to criminal contagion by imprisonment in the ordinary penal institution; an which favors the prevention of crime b friendly oversight in the home and the im





.... 'Truth Dexter' ... 'The Helmet of Navarre' 'The King of Honey Island' ... 'Man From Glengarry' ... 'Circum-Producers of Coal. The value of the mineral products of the

United States in 1900 exceeded for the first time the billion-dollar mark, according to the geological survey report on mineral resources which has just been issued. The exact figures were \$1,067,003,606, as compared with \$971,900,894 in 1899, a gain of \$95,702,712, or 9.85 per cent. Iron and coal alone yielded more than half of the grand total, their combined value being over \$506,-000,000. The statistical summary of the production of the various minerals already has been published. Of the total iron ore output of 27,533,161 long tons, the Lake Superior region, embracing mines in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, produced its maximum output of 20,564,238 long tons,

duction was a decrease of over 450,000 long tons from 1899.

tons from 1899.

The most important gains in gold production were in the Seward peninsular of Alaska, the Cripple Creek district of Colorado and in Arizona. The yield for the year was valued at \$79,171,000, a gain of \$8,117,600 over 1899.

The silver output was of the commercial value of \$35,741,140. The report notes great activity for the year in old and new copper properties.

crease over 1889 being more than 16,000,000 tons in amount and more than \$50,000,000

short its output by probably 5,000,000 long tons and cost the miners something over \$10,000,000 in wages, and the strike in the Cumberland region decreased Maryland's production about 700,000 long tons as compared with 1899. The advance in value of bituminous coal was unprecedented, the average price per ton having risen from 87 cents in 1899 to \$1.04 in 1900.

The exports of coal in 1900 amounted to

\$1.76; in 1900 it was \$2.31.

The crude petroleum production exceeded

Commander W. L. Field has been assigned toduty as assistant to the inspector in charge of the sixth lighthouse district

New York Hospital to the Columbia.

the Kentucky. Naval Cadet C. R. Train, from

Surgeon C. F. Stokes, from the Solace Boatswain H. R. Brayton, from the Con-

Boatswain E. M. Issacs, from the Nor-folk navy yard to the Triton. Naval Cadet W. S. Pye has been detach-ed from the Rainbow and assigned to duty

and W. James to the Indiana and Oregon,

To Prosecute Silk Frauds. Gen. H. L. Burnett, United States attor Gun Shield Test Postponed. The gun shield test at Bethlehem, Pa.

The Illinois Being Scraped.

Art Treasures Incomparable in Variety or Number. William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. Florence owes its greatest art galleries and museums to the wicked Medicis, and the treasures they contain are incomparable in variety and number. There are sixteen examples of Raphael in the Pitti collection alone, and in the gallery of the

in the suburbs of the city. The two great galleries are connected by what seems to be an interminable tunnel.

Some curious and successful experiments are now being made in Europe with ether, the object being to ascertain whether it can be used to advantage for the purpose of forcing hot house or other plants. The ordinary course is to wait until the first frost has stripped the leaves from the plants, thus permitting them to take for a season that repose which all living creatures need. If vegetation could be arrested and repose begun sooner it is evident that the plants would blossom much earlier next season, and this is precisely what the

an azalea or any other plant of a similar nature the vapor of this very volatile liquid will quickly envelop the branches, and thus will cause the leaves to fade, and at a given manner as frost arrests it. In other words manner as frost arrests it. In other words, ether softens the period of vegetation and produces the same effect as the first frost. The best results with ether can be obtained between July and the beginning of September. The plants to be treated should be placed in a dry room, or, better still, in a box which is entirely closed and the temperature of which is not too low. The other a box which is entirely closed and the tem-perature of which is not too low. The ether is poured from outside into a vessel which is hung within, and the opening must then be promptly closed, so as to avoid any waste of the vaper. This operation should be done during the day, as ether is highly inflammable.

a well-known horticulturist of Hamburg. Prof. Maumene maintains that this discovery will certainly bring about a revolution in the production of cut flowers and potted plants, since it will enable growers to produce them much more rapidly and at no greater cost than heretofore. The adjutant general is informed that the 29th Battery of Field Artillery, which re-

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